The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered Jan-uary 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1878.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH IS sold

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES DISPATCH mail-50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.30 for three

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The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Man-chester, by carrier, 12 cents per week, or 50 cents per month. The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by

Carrier, 5 cents per week. The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH,

\$1.00 a year. All Unsigned Communications will be

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per month.

JUDGE CLARKE'S ADDRESS.

The address of Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina, before the State Bar Association, at Hot Springs, Va., on the subject of trusts, was scholarly, ientertaining and instructive, and it contained much that was true. But in many of its statements it was misleading and in its conclusion it was grossly at fault, if considered from a Democratic point of

Judge Clark is quite right in saying that from the beginning there has been a struggle between the masses and the ruled the masses with an iron nan-1.

But Judge Clark is utterly wrong when he says that "as regards the toiling inborer his condition is not substantially different in this year of grace from that of his nameless ancestors who bowed packs and tolled in poverty an pain that a privileged few could live in luxury in the thirteenth or thirty-secand century before Christ." do not see how any intelligent man

can institute a comparison between the pyramid-builders of Egypt and the great body of American workmen to-day, and arrive at any such conclusion as America, at least, the condition of the has steadily imploved and is better to-day than ever before in the histhe nation. He is not only better paid, but he occupies a higher posiin society and in public affairs. is a great factor and a powerful factor our politics, as Judge Clark well knows, and in all legislation he must be seriously reckoned with.

the subject of trusts and shows that the great corporations enjoy many privileges of government and trade, which the main true, and we agree with him that all such privileges should be drawn. Neither the government nor the railroad corporations, which are the creatures of government, ought to show not enjoyed by the general public. the corporations lies in their endeavors to control the legislative bodies; national State, and that is the vital point which the people must watch, and that the one thing which they must in their ment prevent.

Clark in the statement that the corporais true, as he claims, that many of the over-capitalized, and when they earn large dividends on watered stock, they are earning more than they have the moral right to earn. Such excessive earnings either come out of the workman's toll, or out of the pockets of the

But notwithstanding this it is a fact that the corporations pay as good wages as are paid by individuals in the same line of business, and if the workmer themselves owned the railroads and the large industries of the country, at a fair valuation, after paying a fair dividend-on the capital invested, they would not under existing conditions receive much more pay than they now receive.

To be sure there are some exceptions to this. It is said that the United States Steel Corporation, for example, is earning something like 20 per cent, on what would be a fair capitalization of its various industries. If that be true and if present earnings could be maintained, under co-operative plan the workmen would of course receive more pay. But it mus be remembered that these are extraordinarily prosperous times, and the business world does not believe that the United States Steel Corporation will be able indefinitely to earn 4 per cent, on its common stock, else that stock would surely trust has been making a great deal of receiving their fair share of the profits, although their wages, we take it, are as high relatively as the wages of workmen other branches of industry. But it must be considered that the evil times will finally come, and when they do come His dividends will be cut down or abolished, while the pay of the workman goes on. Intelligent workmen understand this well as Judge Clark understands it. Recently, when the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company got into trouble the meting decided to pass the dividend on

been said about cutting the pay of its employes, except the salaries of some of

its high-priced officers.

Judge Clark proceeds to show how the trusts can be destroyed by law and sug-gests several means to that end. There is no difficulty in destroying the trust. A few acts of Congress and a few legislative enactments in the several States would soon destroy them beyond a per-adventure. But the act of destruction would be identical with the act of blind Samson, when he pulled down the tem-

In conclusion Judge Clark comes out plainly and says that the remedy for it all is government ownership. He abandons Democracy, he abandons the American principle, and proposes to set up instead of a great republic of independent men a socialistic oligarchy, in which the government will be the great boss of us all and the people its employes. But that be a remedy for the ovil which Judge Clark points out? Is he quite sure that under such a system the condition of the workmen would be improved? Is he quite sure that under such a system there would be no class tule, no class favoritism, but that all would share and share allko in the nation's prosperity? Is he quite sure that under this system wages would be advanced and that the workmen would receive full and just pay for all his work? The government does conduct some brancaes of business and carry on some industries, fair comparison that the wages which the government pays are no higher than vages paid for similar work by corporations and individuals, Whether that be rue or not, if the government should undertake to operate the railroads and industries of the land, it would have to come down to a strictly business basis and be governed in its operations by the laws of trade. That being the

its products any cheaper. The remedy would be far worse than the disease. Yet Judge Clark is the man Mr. Bryan would have the Democrate nominate for the Presidency.

ease we do not for one minute believe

that it would be able to pay any higher

THE STRIKE ENDED.

The strike of Division 152, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, against the Richmond Passenger Power Company, has been officially de-clared off, and the long contest is ended. It cost the company the sum of \$125,000; t cost all the men a serious loss in wages estimated at \$50,000, which otherwise would have been earned; it cost the State of Virginia \$75,000 to maintain the troops that were called out; it cost the city of Richmond and county of Henrico five or six thousand dollars to pay for extra po licemen; it cost nearly all branches of business a serious loss in trade; it cost one man his life and several bodily injury and it cost the whole community much inconvenience and anxiety.

There is no question as to the cost Now, let all persons concerned ask themers made a stubborn fight and demonstrated that organized labor is a power in this community. The company made operating its cars in spile of the union But was anything really gained? Would it not have been better for the company and its men to have settled their differ ences in a peaceable and friendly manner without resort to these extreme meas the persons concerned on both sides to answer for themselves. There are no two questions on the subject, however, in the mind of the general public.

The strikers labored under two seriou disadvantages. The one was that large numbers of men who did not belong to which the company was paying and this sort of competition in the labor world is the greatest factor in fixing of men in any craft can command a higher wage than a like number of men in the same craft, and equally competent

The other disadvantage that the striker labored under was that some of their misguided sympathizers engaged in acts of or injure motormen, conductors or passengers, was as a blow struck at the strikers and injured their cause by so much.

a post-mortem. We simply sum up the facts as they appear to us. It is not necessary to point out the lessons. They speak for themselves.

CLERK TAYLOR.

Mr. George Keith Taylor, clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, whose death has been announced, was a charming gentleman and a clerk of the old school. He came of a family, several of whom had been distinguished as lawyers and clerks. He had seen service in Hanover and Caroline counties, and then located in this city, and became Mr. Shields' chief deputy in the city Circult Court clerkship. While in that posttion he was elected clerk of the Supreme to succeed George L. Christian, Esq., who had just been chosen as Judge Guigon's successor on the bench of the

Hustings Court. Mr. Taylor was known far and wide especially by members of the bar, and was much beloved. He had a rare sweetners of temper and extraordinary capacity for the work he had to do. Indeed he was greatly learned in the lore of the clerk's office, and was very helpful to all who sought his advice or aid. In probity, suavity and intellectual attainments he honored the important office that he held. His death is not only a loss to the court he served so happily and well, but to the bar of the State, and to the community in which he dwelt.

POLITICS AT "THE WHITE."

F. A. R., who, we believe, is the Wash-ington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes to that paper from the Green trier White Sulphur Springs, where he finds many Southerners present, and most of whom are willing enough to talk politics. From the information obtained at the White he is of the opinion that "even slump, and the directors at their next should Mr. Cleveland come to the National Democratic Convention with a solid the common shares. But nothing has delegation from the entire East, he could

not be nominated." There are "men here ditions in Baltimore have resulted in a the Gulf, and they are unanimous in the statement that Cleveland can obtain no delegations from that section." We quote from the letter:

to one gentleman holding high office: ur Southern States must vote for land in case of his nomination." ir considerable hesitation he an-

ewered:
"Well, suppose that is so? It does not
signify? We have easily the power to
prevent his nomination, and if it is necerrary we will certainly exercise it."

And then F. A. R. proceeds to argue

hat even if the majority, instead of a two-thirds rule, provailed in Democratic national conventions, the solid South could defeat any aspirant for the nomination, "for it is not possible to conceive of any occasion when the East and West would unite on the same man."

The correspondent finds sentiment at the White very favorable to Mr. Gor man, and he has heard it remarked there that if Senator Gorman's friends would get to work and organize "they could pick up delegations in droves, more, perhaps, in the East and West than from the South." He thinks the South will send no delegations to the convention is informed that the Southern delegations will accept any man whom the debatable of with confidence and respect. by conscientious regard for duty to re nomination, and that is a risk he is no sure Parker would take. F. A. R. regards it as certain that "th

Democratic convention will not be influenced in the least either by William Jennings Bryan's threats or pleadings. In the matter of the Republican nomination he hears that Wall Street will give no money for the election of Theodore Rocsevelt, but would help Gorman, Clevland wages than corporations now pay or sell Gray or Parker.'

Furthermore, the Sun's correspondent is "struck with the intensity of Southern eeling on the negro subject."

Well he may be. The South will not send Cleveland delgations to the Democratic National Convention, but should that gentleman be nominated, and should the contest be narrowed down between him and Roosevelt, we cannot believe that Cleveland would lost a single Southern State. F. A. R. truly says, there is intense "feeling on the negro subject," and it is not likely to abate within a year.

HIS BIRTHPLACE.

On heard of Sir Thomas Lipton' steamer Erin, on Thursday, was Lord Trimlestown, the eighteenth baron of Trimlestown, whose Irish title dates from 1461, bus who has salled before the mast in the merchant marine and has had navy experience. Talking with some of Si Thomas' guests standing about him, the noble lord expressed himself as very sure that Sir Thomas was a native of Ireland. He was so sure, says the New York Sun, that when he offered to bet "1,000 to 1-guineas," the Yankee who was arguing with him backed down incontinently. Sir Thomas was asked to settle the contro

"I was born in Glasgow Scotland," said Sir Thomas. "My parents, who were Irish, were on their way to America to better their fortunes, as had many of their fellow countrymen had done. I was born while they were waiting to take

"Never you care," said Lord Trimlestown. "Because a man is born in a stable, you know, he's not a horse."

Mrs. Catherine Murphy, who is now in New York, but whose home is in Glasgow, says she well remembers Lipton as a small boy working about his father's provision shop in Anderson, near Glas-

Lipton was not only born in Scotland-"of poor, but Irish parents," as Howard Carroll used to say-but spent part of his boyhood there.

Mr. William J. Bryan, has decided to charity, and will associate herself with the Hull House Settlement, of Chicago, which is conducted by Miss Jane Addams ciological questions, and in addition to this practical work has made some valuable contributions to sociological litera ture.

The Hull House was founded in a small way through the efforts of Miss Addams about ten years ago. With the assistance of wealthy and philanthropic persons it has extended its scope until it has become one of the leading factors in sociological work in the country. Miss Bryan and her mother have been deeply interested in the settlement for a long time, says a corre spondent, and, while the position will involve a sacrifice to Miss Bryan, she feels that she will be engaging in pleas ant and meritorious work.

Miss Bryan is evidently a woman of purpose. She has ability and education, and she is unwilling to "bury her talents." She wants to do something to help humanity and to let the world know

she is living.

Health Commissioner James Bosley, of Baltimore, is of the opinion that typhoid fever is losing its hold in that city. The ercentage of typhold cases there steadily decreased since 1875. In the later year there were 187 deaths in a population of 350,000. Last year there were 220 deaths in a population of 525,000. The mortality for 1875 was .534. That for 1902 vas .411. The decrease in twenty-seven years was about twenty-five per cent., or nearly one per cent. a year. During some years, of course, there were increases, as in 1879, when the number of deaths was 367, but the general tendency was and is

In 1901-we quote from the Baltimore

reduction of the percentage of typhoid fever cases there—a very encouraging

It is to be hoped that there is no ground for the rumor that Mr. McIlwaine seriously considers the matter of resigning from the Legislature as Senator for this district.—Petersburg Index. Appeal.

We heartly concur. Sonator Mcliwaine is one of the most intelligent, painstak-ing and useful members of the General Assembly, and the loss of him would be almost irreparable. He has given the State a most valuable service—a service which an ordinary client could not have great sacrifice, and the State cannot reasonably ask him to continue it indef-initely, but Mr. Mollwaine has the sense of duty well done, which is more grate ful to a righteous man and a good citizon than money. More than that, he knows that his service is appreciated by his fellow-citizens, which is not always

The Bristol Herold is a new journalistic candidate for popular favor. It has just unfurled its banner to the breeze on the Virginia side of the city of Bristol. The Herald has the Associated Press franchise, has a good list of correspondents, and presents a bright and newsy appearance. It is issued by a strong stock company, and is under the business and éditorial management of Mr. John Wood, formerly of Roanoke, and Mr. Charles O. Hearon, formerly of the Richmond Times. These are bright young paper is what Bristol wants it can get from this combination. It remains for Bristol people to say how much they want such a paper as they can make.

The Minneapolis Tribune advances the dea that President Roosevelt has a deep dark design in dealing with General Miles' retirement. It suspects him of the desire to force Miles on the Democratic party as its Presidential nominee, in the belief that he would be an easy mark as the Washington Post says. The Triine sums up the case as follows:

bune sums up the case as follows:

"If Roosevelt could get the Democrats to nominate Miles on his ancient military fame and his recent grievances, he might approach the election almost as complacently as President McKinley in 1900. The admirable qualities of General Miles do not lend themselves to the complicated practical uses of a political campaign, any more than those of General Hancock did. On the other hand, his frailties offer a whole army of weapons to an alert and energetic opposition."

Those farmer trust busters North Carolina are getting a lot of wordy encouragement, but when they get down they bargained for will be expected of

The returns from a few more counties like Pittsylvania will at least insure a lively campaign when the Mann law becomes the real and general issue in the old Commonwealth.

The temperance wave is surely spread-No one has yet sworn out an in junction to keep that big shipment of whiskey from Kentucky to Europa.

Hadn't thought of it before, but she might be of great service there. What do the Indians of Indian Terri tory want to get into the Union for any now? As a matter of fact the red faced

Nation and her hatchet to Bulgaria:

ones don't. The discovery or rather the alleged discovery of a cure for lockjaw is beleved to be a pure invention of the toy

pistol maker. The new Pope is proving himself not to be the frail man some said he was when he had that fainting spell.

Short, hot days and cool, dewy nights are in order, now to make the late corn perfect, and they are here.

Anyhow, Sir Thomas has lost none of nis sanguine feelings. He still thinks he is a lifter. Corbett is behaving better than

could have expected. He has offered no explanations. The season is nearly passed, the har-

vest nearing an end and th quito has not been exterminated yet.

Norfolk county statesmen at'll have an idea that the eyes of the nation are riveted on Norfolk county. ========

The Winchester Democrats are in faor of viva voce-for some of the other

Culpeper folks are not unanimous as to the continued purity of the pure elec-

tion law. With a Comment or Two.

So far as Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan are concerned, we may as well eliminate them to begin with.—Pearlsburg vir-ginlan.

But they refuse to remain eliminated. Some people are inclined to look upor General Nelson A. Miles and the Hon Jim Corbett as representative types of the retired American warrior,—Newport News Press

They would be it they were not blessed" with fool friends to call them

The real friends of Mr. Cleveland should not, even if they had the nower, torce his nomination. It Cleveland is nomination the nomination should come from those who have not heretofore been classed as his supporters.—Staunton News. As in 1892, for instance,

It is stated that quite a number of banks have proposed to loan to the Vir-ginia-Carolina Chemical money it needs. This should indicate that the company is all right.—Fredericksburg Star.

To a man up a tree it would seem that way. And, by the way, quite a large number of the hoys have been up the tree.

Heraid—the number of deaths from the disease in Baltimore was smaller than in any other year since 1875. Last year client to congratulate the country over clined to c

Half Hour With

Virginia Editors.

The Roanoke World says!
Georgia, under her new law, is gathering up vagrant negroos in all parts of the State and committing them to Jall preparatory to putting dhem to work on the public roads of the Commonwealth. If Virginia had some such law in force at this time considerable work towards the improvement of highways might be effected.

The Buena Vista Advocate has this One of the greatest safeguards of a lemogratic form of government is the

democratic form of government is, the primary, for it places in the hands of all the people the initiative in the matter of nominations for office. Many of the people do not realize this, and fall to take sufficient interest in such matters to attend the primaries and turn them to the popular good. On a very live subject the Norfolk Dis-

On a very live subject the Norfolk Dispatch speaks in part as follows:

The Jamestown Exposition project would nover have reached its present stage against the bitter opposition and blighting indifference of those who should have been its friends if it had not had merit. Between now and the first of January, 1904, the Jamestown Exposition Company, through its agont, Mr. Wool, will need the strength and support of its friends as never before in its history. If these friends come to the front for the movement, Bs is natural to expect, the raising of the million dollars capital stock will prove an entirely possible proposition.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says:

The Washington Post gets gay over the Roanoke cow. The Post will please not constitute itself as buttinsky. The Roanoke cow is our especial pet and discovery. At early morn and in the dewy eve we love to think of her wandering through the streets of the Magic City, attinkle with the bells of kindred wanderers. We shall permit no vulgar and irreverend voice to be raised in her discoussion. The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says:

The Newport News Times-Herald has

of the current. It says:
Pittsylvania county, the largest in the
State, has just held a primary in which
the Mann liquor law was the issue, and
the advocates of the law were defeated.
This may be remembered by those friends
who talk of Judge Mann for the govern-

Personal and General.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., accompaniad by his young cousin George, a son of Mr. Emien Roosevelt, has started for Deadwood, South Dakota, on a hunting expedition. They will be gone several months.

A feature of Iowa's dairy exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair will be a statue in butter of John Stewart, the ploneer creamery man of that State. It will be life-size and will be kept frozen in a glass case throughout the Exposition.

Frank G. Logan and Mrs. Logan will purchase and present to the Chicago Art Institute a valuable Hobbema painting to cost \$25,000. Hobbema was a contemporary of Rembrandt, and the picture is called "The Water Mill."

Miss Helen Gould, who has liberally endowed the Young Men's Christian Associations in a number of cities in Indiana, along the line of the Wabash Railroad has now arranged to place a number of libraries in the huildings which she has helped to build.

At the first meeting of the trustees of the new city of Arcadia, which "Lucky" Baldwin has established at his Santa Antia Ranch, California, the owner of the city received the title of Mayor through unanimous selection. The new town is surrounded by the orange groves of Baldwin's great ranch, which is the finest estate in Southern California.

A Few Foreign Facts.

Luis Brigano, an Italian pedestrian, started last April to walk from Buenos Ayres to San Francisco, and has al-ready grived at Lima, Peru, after en-countering many dangers on his trip.

There have been unearthed at Abydos by Filnders Petrie ten successive temples, ranging in age from 500 to 5,000 years, which show the whole history of Egypt. A globular vase of green glaze with Menes' name inlaid in purple shows that polychrome glazing is 1,000 years older than has been surmised. Delicate carvings in Ivory are found, which rival in excellence the finest Greek or Itiaian productions.

Probably no famous bird has a smaller habitat than the bird of paradise, whose beautiful feathers are so highly prized in the millinery trade. No one knows why the varieties of this beautiful bird are conlined to the Island of New Guinea and the neighboring coasts of Australia. There are many other islands not fur away where the conditions would seem to be equally favorable to their existence, but they are not found among them.

Beerbohm Tree, the London manager, has decreed that in his theatre no author of a new play shall be allowed to appear on the stage to receive the plaudits of a first-night audience.

"Bibl la Puree," Verlaine's eccentric ex-secretary, is dead, and Paris has lost a remarkable character. He was sixty-seven years old. For twenty years he roamed the Quartier Latin wearing his thin hair long, his cadaverous face made more singular by a drooping mustache, his hat always cocked on one side, his clottes in the last state of repair, and his shoes very shaky. But he always had a red flower in his buttonhole and carried a few postal cards for sale. Blbi had the gift of oratory.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Charlotte News says:
It will be difficult for any of the thirteen candidates for the Governorship to admit that he was the last one out, even with the promise of the Scripture that the last shall be first.

The Concord Tribune remarks:
Some of our grandchildren may live
to see John Temple Graves' remedy resorted to.

The Greensboro Telegram is diagusted
with arctio expeditions. It says:
The greatest humbug in existence is
the prolongation of the fruitless search
for the North Pole. One expedition goes
out and a second has to be started to
find the first. And so it goes—an endless chain affair. Leave the pole be and
enjoy life in temperate climes.

The Durham Herald remarks:
The dispensary system in South Carolina may be all that it is charged with
being, but the saloon system in other
States has not proven an unqualified success.

The Winston-Salem Sentinent says:
The organization of stock companies to manufacture tobacce is going on in enstern North Carolina towns. Rocky Mount, Greenville and Reielah aig to start factories, and there may be others to fall in line. They propose to put up smoking goods. This is a better way to "fight the trust" than to resort to how cotting, though the results may not fully realize the expectations of those who invest thoir money in these onterprises, especially if they are expected to work up nough of the crop grown in that section to control the situation.

The Raleigh Post offers this as a pointer:
Our advice, given some days ago, to
all who owned the Virginia-Chemical
stock held by them, is now repeated,
stock held by them, is now repeated,
stock held by them, is now repeated,
stock held by them, is over, and while
recovery will be slow, it will be sure.

surface with X-rays are usually cautious about pronouncing an apparent cure permanent. Even greater reserve would be judicious if in a few cases victims of less were secessible disorders of this class were benefited. Time alone can tell the full value of either policy. Nevertheless, the temporary abatement from physical suffering and the moderate hope of complete immunity which a few recoveries would excuse are alone well worth working for. Let 'Bell's idea be thoroughly tested!—New York Tribune.

The Wife of Moses

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—Seeing the discussion in the query column of the last issue of The Weekly Times-Dispatch on the question of Mosey marrying a negro or Ethiopian, I think I can give you some information about the matter that I have not yet seen in public print. We are told in Numbers xii: I that "Mirlam and Aaron spake against Moses, because of the Ethiopian woman whom he had married, for he had married an Ethiopian woman." This is all the Hebrew Scriptures relates concerning Moses marriage to the Ethiopian woman, but Josephus tella us that when Moses was still a young man, and living with his adopted mother. Thermuthis, the daughter of Pharaoh, that the Ethiopians invaded Egypt and overrun a considerable part of the country, and that the Egyptians were unable to oppose them. In this sad condition the king commanded his daughter to let him have Moses, who was already noted for his skill and sagacity, to lead his armies against the Ethiopians. Moses assumed command of the Egyptian armies and soon defeated the Ethiopians, drive them from Egypt back to their own country and destroyed many of their cities until the Ethiopians were in danger of being reduced to slavery. In this condition they retreated to their royal city, Seba, on the banks of the Nile. The city was strongly fortified with a high wall and was almost impregnable. While Moses was besieging the city, he was seen by Tharbis, the daughter of the king of the offer of marry him. Moses accepted her offer of marry him. Moses accepted her offer of marry him Moses accepted her offer of marry him Moses accepted her offer of marry him was record.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I would like for you to publish in
the morning paper the rules under which
the Virginia Passenger and Fower Company works in the issue of transfers
from one line to another.
CITIZEN.

rom one line to another.

The Virginia Passenger and Power Coembraces both the old Richmond Passenger and Power Company and the old
Richmond Traction Company. All Passenger and Power cars (Main Street from
Fulton to Reservoir: Clay Street line,
Laurel-Street line and suburban lines) are
known as red cars. All old Traction line
cars (straight Broad Street, Broad,
Eighth. Main and Eighteenth) are known

cars (straight Broad Street, Broad, Eighth, Main and Eighteenth) are known as blue cars.

In transferring froth one car to another blue or red transfers are used. The color of the transfer indicates the car to which the passenger is transferred. This when one is given a red transfer it entitles to ride on a Passenger and Power car from the transfer point. If he is given a blue transfer it entitles him to transfer to a blue or Traction car. For instance, a passenger riding on a Traction car from Church Hill wishes to go out West Main Street from Eighth. He asks for a transfer to West Main Passenger and Power and receives a red transfer. If he is given a blue transfer it entities to board a Traction Main Street car going to Hollywood. If he is on a Main Street Passenger and Power car and desires to transfer to the Eighth, he asks for a transfer and gels a blue one.

The subject of tra Tors is simple if the passenger will just remember that the color of the transfer indicates the line on which the transfer is good. Thus a red transfer is good only on a Passenger and Power or god car; the signs in front indicating the color of the cars; a blue transfer is good only on a Traction car or car bearing a blue sign in front.

The Oyster Question.

The Oysier Question,

An able writer on the stan of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, Walter Edward Harris, is sending a series of articles from Tidewater that depict more clearly than any we have seen the true status of the oyster question. While he doems inevitable the renting of barren rocks he draws truly the conditions that will obtain in this land as a result. To our mind, when that day comes the condition will be likened unio a few princes rulins over serfs—a few wealthy corporations will exist and the real people will have to trek it, or become dependent laborers. This is not overdrawing the picture. We want to see both planters and tome a wrong she cannot remedy, and one to be paralleled only by the arbitrary and domineering era of reconstruction—ir vington Citizen.

Walter Edward Harris, a special corre-

A Substitute for Radium.

More must be known about the nature of the material which Dr. Manges is using in place of radium for therapeutic rupposes before its value can be estimated, but the mere announcement of the Phinadelphian's experiments is important. Partially because the element which M and Mime, Curio discovered is so powerful in the effects as to be almost unmanaged it of this particular class of Tidewater of the paper in paper Mr. In the paper is putched in the paper is

"To-Day's Advertising Talk."

MERCHANTS

place new goods in their show-windows, on their counters and drape them in conspicious places all for publicity. It is excellent advertising, but the number of people who see those goods is comparatively small.

Why not make word pictures of those goods and send them to thousands of the best buyers in this community at buying time, through the columns of the morning Times-Dispatch? Word pictures are easy to prepare.

Talk through the papers just the same as you would talk to a customer if he were standing in front of you.

JUSTICE JOHN'S LONG DOCKET

Many Cases, But None of Special Importance—Case of Wash Bell.

With a long docket and a hot morning

Justice John was not in the best of feeling yesterdny, but that had no effect upon him in the handling of justice.

Henry Watkins is charged with the serious offense of entering No. 408 East Clay Street and carrying of a watch and some wearing apparel belonging to Mr. J. Schloss and Mr. Neuman. The case will be investigated on the 7th.

Wade Bell, the negro driver who ran into a street car and injured the conductor, was charged with reckless driving, and the cate will be heard on the 29th.

W. H. Pierce and James H. Tyree were each fined \$2.59 and costs for fighting on the street.

the street.
Fitz Jefferson paid \$5 for striking a son Fitz Jefferson paid 35 for striking a son of James Farley with a rock.

Isalah Hughes, allas "Snake," was given six months in jail and placed under \$300 security for tweive months for stealing a number of articles and a small sum of money from Mary J. Augustus.

Sam Jackson paid \$2.20 for fighting in F. T. Winston's bar-room.

Eddle Watkins struck John Smith \$2.50

worth.

R. E. Byrd stole a dress skirt worth
\$10, and got ninety days for doing so.

Nathaniel Boyd struck Mary Dickerson, and paid \$10 for it. Victoria Brown paid \$20 for shooting

Rosa Jackeon.
It cost Clarence Andrews \$5 to be dis-

orderly in the house of Virginia Viers.
Eddle Braxton, Fred Blunt and Landon
Carter, three small negro boys, were sent
to the reformatory for stealing a lot of chickens.

A large number of drunks were disposed of in the usual way, and several cases of alleged assault were dismissed upon the payment of costs.

VACANT CLERKSHIP

Mr. S. C. Sheild Will Probably Succeed

Mr. George Keith Taylor. Mr. George Keith Taylor.

Judge R. H. Cardwell, of Hanoyer, was the only member of the bench of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia in the city yesterday. Judge Keith and others are attending the meeting of the Bar Association, and Judge G. M. Harrison is at his home in Staunton. The court will meet in Staunton next Tuesday. Judge Buchanan, it is said, will probably not be present, owing to illness in his family. It is regarded as probable that the court will have entered upon its records, when it meets at Staunton, some appropriate memorial to its lamented and venerable clerk in this city, the late George Keith Taylor.

in this connection is Mr. Samuel C. Shelld, the present deputy clerk of the Court of Appeals, who has been connected with the office for many years. There is no candidate for the place, but it is usually the case that a deputy of experience and capacity is appointed or promoted to a vacancy in an office of this kind. The position is a responsible one, in which experience is very desirable.

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Applications From About 300 Young Ladies-Faculty Changes.

Ladies—Faculty Changes.

The prospects for the next session of the Woman's College, which will begin before very long, are very bright. The attendance will probably be the largest in the history of the institution. Dr. Nelson can accommodate only about 110 boarders, and there are already applications from 300 young ladies in Richmond, Virginta, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, West Virginia, Texas, Tennessee, Florida and Maryland.

It has been found necessary to make several changes in the faculty for next year. Miss Orrie Hatcher will not return, as she was expected to do, but will remain in Chicago to complete her thesis; Miss Mary Anderson, who taught junior literature last year, will teach senior. Professor J. T. Thompson, of William and Mary College, will probably be engaged to teach pedagogy. Miss Gertrude Burns, of Toxas, who was employed to teach instrumental music, has been forced to resign, because she is threatened with nervous prostration. Her position will be filled by Miss Burnett and Professor Reinhardt. Reinhardt.

Voluntary Bankruptcy.

A petition in voluntary bankruptcy, as head filed in the United States District Court by Arthur H. Zacharaias, a lumber merchant of this city, and the court has named Messrs. Gibert K. Poliock and Emmett A. Shepherd as receivers. Mr. John A. Lamb is the attorney for the bankrupt. The liabilities in the case aggregate \$7.263, and the value of the assets estimated at \$0.800, of which amount it is claimed \$971 is exempt.



